## Morth-Carolina Standard

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### The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1862.

We shall have the pleasure of laying before our readers in our next issue, the able and interest ing speech of the Hon, William A. Graffain, defivered in the State Convention in opposition to the "Test Oath" Ordinance. We had also publish this speech in pamphlet form, and will furnish sopies at cheap rates to these who may wish them.

STATE CONVENTION. - From the Payettoville Of serve we learn that Hon. Warren Winslow has re signed his seat in the Convention. We report to hear that Mr. W.'s health is seriously enpaired The Observer states that 1. has been requested by a ceral gentlemen to propose the name of William M L. McKay, Esq., as his successor. While Cumberland and Harnett have many able and worth gentlemen highly competent to fill the sest of Mr. I nslow, they perhaps have no fitter man for the post than Mr. McKay, and none perhaps, for whom the people of ail parties would more reight vote. He is a sound, reliable son of the old North State, and an able man. We hope that he will sensent to serve, and that the people will elect him ...

Cot. Vance. We had the pleasure of seeing Col. Z. B. Vance, on Wednesday, who was here making arrangements for supplies for his rigiment. The Colonel was very well, and was looking as cheerful as ever.

Excuanor.-The Confederate authorities have promptly exchanged 240 Yankes prisoners at Richmond for the 240 of the Hatter's prisoners released by Lincoln. Our prisoners were released on parole upon condition that the Confederate governmen malt -Jease a similar number of Yankee prisoners

VLEDGEMENT.—The "Bladen Rifles," Com heir 1st Lieutenant, D. E. McNair, the relot of clothing for said company, from the adies of Bladen County.

T PACKERS.—The Richmond Enquirer at tion of an experienced packer, guards signt packing pork or beef in whiskey se saturated with any other sprituous is sure to sour the mest. The sugges-

the South to factories being canny

to be discovered and bung up by their heels.

Clarke's on the 1st inst. They had a fine times-

ms, and his remarks were required with the

re confident that the repast was such as to remind be gallant soldiers of their New Year's dinners at

and we are confident too that the kind latter was a freely provided for them, received the high-t measure of praise and thanks from the heart of selection one who partook of the dinner."

gratifying to those who have friends at the North

with whom they wish to correspond to know that an opportunity is afforded them to do so by Os. Huger, at Nor like, Va. Though the medium of the flag of truce to the Papt. All communications to

the letters are solved and rend by the Confederal

and setters are indicated by the Confedence and Federal officers. No allusions to political or utilitary affairs will in allowed. Three or five control in the setter was the setter of the setter what have released to the setter when the setter when

conceive at this day what they intend to undertake with certainty, or what they design to do it for .--Freey thy almost seems to change their policy and plane. At these an advance movement at various sounts seems to be certain, but the mere rallying of our troops to meet them has suddenly changed the programme, and conjecture failed to point out what would be attempted next. No certain reliance

greates of the North. Now, they were about to execute this scheme—then another, and another, which Providence and Southern courage and skill

have so completely buffled, that it is difficult to

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can, therefore, be placed either upon the information of the private sources or from the public journals of the North as to their tovements.

The war dealing, havever, seem, not to have abated a fet on account of their disappointments or defeats. It is, perhaps, better than it has been at any period. Mortal hat if to the Southern people has been increased by their failures, and revenge even to our utter extermination and the stealing of Southern land and property, appear to engress and increase the Northern passes. The flame is rendered Same the Northern the bore intense by the falsehood and invective of the Northern press. That villainous sheet, the New York Herald, is bramost, if possible, in clamoring for Southern blood and Southern property. It has heretofore marked out sundry programmes for the war, all of which have ended in smoke; and recently it professes to speak with some confidence of the pext move, which might give the South some effected. As soon as certain arrangements are completed, it says, that the expeditions of Sherman, er and Burnside, will advance at the South from

Pensacola to the mouth of the Mississippi, and press inland; that McClellan will then move forward towards Richmond and simultaneously the Yankee forces in Kentucky and at Cairo will ad-Tence upon Columbus and Bowling Green : Yorkown and Rerfolk, will be attacked from Fortress Mource, troops from Romney will take Winchester, and the troops and navy at Port Royal will assail and capture Fort Pulaski and Savannah. This looks formidable to be sure, but fortunately for the South, our troops are ready for them at those points, and the advance cannot be made without defeat and dis-

Let not a false security or reliance upon other than Providence and our own arms, bull the South to repose. The preparations of the North are upon a vast scale, to effect our ruin. Nothing, we believe, will be emitted to accomplish the diabolical purpose. -From the first, we have anticipated nothing but a to put off the evil day if not to defeat entirely the bellish purpose. Nor has the war yet reached its dimes. We fear it will increase in manifold bitteryear and unslignity, in barbarity and cruelty. Yet the result is not doubtful, however damaging it may be to the South. She was never more convinced than now, of the justice of her cause, the strength of her arms, and the certainty of ultimate triumph. We may meet with some reverses-gloom may come over our prospects for a while—poverty may pinch us and our fields be drenelied in blood, but we can never be conquered. Yet the crisis calls for unwonted

burselves-the abanaims-of all personre surrender of our the altar of human outhern cause. Let to meet the foe.

the Richmond Dispatch showing the importance of on cooks and house servants maintained comparative advantage of England over France, and of the North over the South, in the possession of the North over the South, in the possession of these great sources of wealth. Our cotemporary these two articles to the wealth of a nation, and the these great sources of wealth. Our cotemporary apeals of the resources of Virginia, Tennessee and North Africa de in tren ore, and of the abundance of inthracite seal in South-western Virginia, &c., but low it cause to overlook our Deep River region, thick abounds in the less iron ores the world can times, we believe, as low as 7. Such prices praging to planters. At Fayetteville is it sidece, we cannot fragine. As yet anthracite quoted at 9 at 94. We are glad to say to our plantical has not been discovered in that section we being readers, that in Petersburg on the 31st, it was moted at 10 cents. It is intimated that there are appeady used extensively for blasting, and when redend to coke answers well for smelting purposes. sharpers at different points in the country who bey it up at these low rates, to be clandestinely convey-It has been time and sgain demonstrated, that no portion of this country possesses in greater quantity in the same space, iron eres of better quality than ed to the Yankees and sold at high prices. If there be any truth in these intimations, the parties ought he Deep River region. Every species of madiney or implement—every demand of our numer-ors full Roads, and every use to which iron may be taked for arms, cannon, do for military purpo-... v year's dinner to thed 4th N.C. regiment, Col. in a front of Deep River, than any where ease on ever thing to please the palete was spread in this continent. And although this fact has been abundance before the poldiers—throws, and patent by the multitudinous explorations, except in a ducks, c. I was a pread to which have been made, the Confedence of the palete of the

Inon and Coat - We give an article to-day from

rishots, an which have been made, the Confedat greenment it appears, does nothing to devele this resource, and the public prints of other
attenden to forget it.

Rishots the Deap River region, most of our westest custies abound in iron. Our forges are now
as the front to Richmond for the use of the Confederacy, a believe. Our mountain region doubtless,
is fully front and coal, which at some future day
will believeleded, when it is supperly intersected
with Ril Bends. Anthracite coal of an excellent Stokes conties, and nothing but the tardiness of our people i bring it up to the light, has prevented its use at pleent all over the Confederacy. Moreover, the ire and enel of Deep River, and the anthracite count Bockingham and Blokes are easy of

abounding the agricultural products.

James Brin, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., passed through thinty on Wednesday last on his way to Richmond, o lown, for the purpose of obtaining from the Germannt the title to or the right to work them tertain sequestered lands on Deep River, for the most of more extensively mining the coal of that man for more general use in the South.

Discourties - We are requested to say that the Cat offices Her finish and Balata Mills, in Orange,

for improvements of various the second secon

# Meekly

RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, JANUARY 8, 1862.

WHOLE NUMBER 1397.

[Special Despatch to the Richmond Enquirer.] Surrender of Mason and Slidell.

Mercheri War Programme.

the this lalquidous war began, every month breshalowed some new phase in the war pro-CENTREVILLE, Dec. 80, 1861. You may state it, as coming from a reliable source that Seward has surrendered Messrs. Mason and Slidell, in accordance with the demands of Great

If the above be correct, then has Lincoln's gov ernment done what we feared it would do-ignominiously humbled itself before England. Where now is the declaration of Secretary Welles that Commodore Wilkes was forbearing in not holding the English steamer as a prize? Where is the backbone of the Lincoln Senate and House, which thanked Wilkes for his exploit? Where the exultations of the presses and the people of Yankeedom over the seizure of our Envoys? The English lion has roared, and the Yankee crane pipes for peace.

Appearances indicate that Lincoln has complied with all the English demands; that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are to be placed on board a British vessel, and an ample apology offered to England for the insult to her flag. The degraded Yankee government sacrifices its last claim to honor and to the respect of civilized nations, in order the more fully to glut its vengeance on the South. It first plays the bully, and then the coward, sneaking off from a contest with a government which it has insulted, and congratulating itself on the smartness with which it has avoided the impending wrath of England.

But the South will gain by even this. The Yan-kee government must henceforth incur the contempt, to a greater or less extent, of all the great powers of Europe; and the Confederate States, having already obtained the sympathy of the people of England, whose flag has been insulted on account of their Envoys, will at once occupy a higher position in the eyes of the world. The recognition of the Confederate States by England and France is not far distant. This will open the courts of Europe to our Ministers, who can propose and make terms for us which will aid us in our struggle; and after the experience which Lincoln has had in seizing our Envoys, and after his humble apology for the act, he will not be apt to lay his hands again on a Confederate Minister, under the British or French flag on the high seas. Oh for twenty first class ships of war, with force to man them! If the South had only these, she would soon break the blockade at important points, and her own flag would protect her Envoys on the ocean.

#### Cotton Fabrics.

Before the war spun cotton was selling at from 90 cents to \$1 10 per bunch, and ordinary cotton cloth at 8 to 10 cents per yard. Now the former is \$1 75 to \$1 90 per bunch, and the latter 20 to 25 cents. We are glad that the factories are still able materials they use, except cotton, are much higher than formerly; but then cotton can be obtained at 7 to 8 cents per pound, and labor is cheaper than heretofore. Under these circumstances, it seems to us that thirty to forty per cent. on former prices would be a fair profit for the manufacturers; as it is, more than 100 per cent, is paid by the people for these fabrics before they reach them through the merchant. We do not know which of these classesthe manufacturer or the merchant-is realizing the greatest profit, but we do know that those who need and must have these fabrics are paying enormous

We again urge our readers to start the cards. spinning-wheels, and looms, and manufacture their own cloth. We know cards are scarce, but let them all be gathered up and used. The spinning-wheels and looms can be made at home. Cotton is cheap. Spin it, and then weave it into cloth. We can well remember the day when the hum of the wheel and the treddles of the loon were heard in almost every dwelling. We must also have more wool and more flax. Let no more sheep be butchered, but save them all for their fleeces; and let considerable crops of flax be put in next spring, for the staple will be needed for cloth, and the seed for oil.

W. G. Browslow.-This deluded man, who has done more to fan the flame of discontent and hostility to the Southern Confederacy in East Tennessee than any one else, was recently arrested by the civil authorities of Knoxville, Tenn., and put in prison on a charge of treason. Since his imprisonment the rumor went abroad that he refused to eat any thing. desiring to starve himself to death. This he denies in a letter to the Nashville Patriot, asserting that he has no idea of committing suicide; that his health is good except a cold, and that he eats three full meals a day, sent him by his family. In the same letter, however, he attempts to cast reproach upon the Confederate authorities by insinuating that they have been guilty of a breach of faith towards him, by inducing him to return to Knoxville under a pledge of protection and a safe passport beyond the Confederate lines, and then suffering him to be arrested by a civil process.

The facts are briefly these: Believing that it would be better to get rid of Brownlow and send him North, than to allow him to remain, and not aware that it was the intention of any one to arrest him by civil process, the government proposed to Brownlow to deliver himself up at Knoxville, and that he would be protected and furnished with the necessary passports beyond pur lines. This was done. The time appointed for his departure was fixed and an escort provided; after which, the civil process was served on him without the knowledge of the military authority, who offered no resistance to the civil process, but delivered him up. On the 27th Dec. the case was brought before Judge Reynolds of the Confederate Court, when the District Attorney laid be fore the Court a letter from Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of War, explanatory of the design and purpose of the Government to act in good faith to Mr. Brownlow. Judge Reynolds immediately dismissed the case and ordered his release. It is understood that he will be conveyed across the lines by the military in a short time. His release caused great excitement and discontent among the soldiers stationed at

STILL THEY COME.-We are under many obligations to a friend in Gaston County for a list of ten subscribers; to a friend at Durham's Station for a list of eleven, and to a friend at Beaufort for a list of twelve subscribers, with a promise of more from each. Who next will imitate these excellent examples? Send them on friends and run up our traidly. Our supply of paper and ink is large, and we are fully nor red to balto for the right.

None can be more jealous of the liberty of the press than we are, yet, at a time like this, the utmost prudence is demanded on the part of the Southern press. There can be no doubt that in the anxiety to gratify the public taste for news, most, if not all the Southern presses may have erred, but in some points the daily press has been egregiously at fault. The publication of arrival of vessels in Confederate ports with munitions of war, &c., and the escape of individuals from the North, often times giving the names of the parties, their mode of escape, &c., cannot, we think, be condemned too highly. From all we can learn, at any rate, it is positively affirmed by intelligent parties from the North, that Lincoln has his emissaries all through the South-that every important fact is communicated North in a few days, and that nothing scarcely escaues their vigilance. Under such circumstances, how important it is that the press carefully avoid publications which must certainly enure to the benefit of the enemy. Can it be true that Lincoln has, at this late day, emissaries in the South? If so, let them be ferretted out and punished.

Standard.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—Simeon Marshall. who resided a few miles west of Raleigh, was taken up on Thursday last and put in the guard house in a very drunken condition. In a few hours thereafter he was found dead. A jury of inquest was summoned by Mr. Coroner Bevers, on Friday morning. who found that Marshall came to his death by the intemperate use of ardent spirits.

#### Intemperance in the Army.

The Richmond Enquirer has the following just and sensible observations on this subject. It is a "bitter mockery" to punish a drunken private, and at the same time to tolerate a drunken officer. The

"One of the duties which will devolve upon Government, during the winter suspension of hostilities, and which may best be attended to at that time, will be an enquiry into the habits of the officers of the army, as to sobriety, with a stern dismissal of those whose vicious indulgences disqualify them for their posts. We are sorry to say there is too much necessity for instituting this enquiry. It is a bitter mockery to arrest a drunken private, whose fault is confined to himself, and leave unreproved the traudlin officer, whose fault involves the usefulness, and the comfort, and even the lives of his command. The bawlings of the besotted soldier in the guard house are far less discreditable to the service, and far less ominous of evil, than the revelries of the General in his comfortable quarters .-Drunkenness is a vice to which many good and brave and gifted men fall victims; but when they do, however, the necessity is to be regretted, nothing remains but to get rid of them, The dead timber must be cleared away. If a drunkard is of any use in the world, except as the trial of men's patience, and woman's too, it is yet to be found out. But the last place for him is that which puts him in command How can be take care of a multitue when he is unable to control even himself? Imagine an officer called upon to issue orders at a time when he sees goblins in the air, and snakes and rats crawling over his couch! Imagine him scanning a field when his eyes are red and swimming, and covered with mists! Hear him issning the word of command when his tongus doubles and his senses reel! To such victims of such a vice we would appeal by all their pride, ambition, love of country, regard for their soldiers, to set a worthier example. Such as are wedded to their ways, should either see, or be shown, the necessity of giving place to sober men."

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION

OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. GENTLEMEN: The right of instruction being a principle of free government, and it having been founded in good faith in the original letter of our State Constitution, we, a portion of the people of Wilson County, assuming to exercise that right with reference to the disturbed condition of our financial affairs, caused by the maladministration of the federal government, do, therefore, appeal to your honorable body, in the name of our State, setting forth, in brief, what we conceive may be provided as a remedy for us in common with our fellow-citizens of North Carolina, against the present as well as future troubles which may arise from a protracted state of

We would therefore suggest, and recommend for your favorable consideration, that the Convention establish a uniform system of banking in the name of the people of North Carolina, basing it upon the real and personal property owned by the State and people; that the property thus pledged and fixed as a basis of capital stock, shall be deemed and held in bank as an equivalent to gold and silver coin; that the principal or mother bank under this system, shall be located in the City of Raleigh, N. , and shall be chartered with the right to establish

a branch in each and every county in the State. The principal bank shall be allowed to issue and circulate notes ranging from five dollars to one hundred in denomination, the circulation not to exceed the sum required to meet the State's liabilities during each year the war shall continue, the notes to bear six per cent. interest payable to the State or

people, as the case may be.

Let it be further provided, that the capital stock of the branches located in each county of the State, shall be according to the pro rata of taxes paid by the people of the counties, to the State government, in which they are established, with the privilege of circulating notes to the value of four times the amount of their capital, ranging in denomination from twenty-five cents to fifty dollars. Let it be further provided, that every tax payer in each and every county in the State, shall, upon presenting a good bond, borrow four times, if he desires, the amount of his or her taxes; the bond thus discounted shall bear six per cent interest payable semi-annually, and one-fourth of the principal of the note made payable annually, until the whole debt is cancelled.

Let it be further provided, that the notes of the principal and branches of said banking system, shall be made a lawful tender during the continuance of the war, and shall be taken as gold and silver in payment of debts, taxes, the purchase of goods, wares and merchandize; also, salt, pork, beef, bacon, lard, corn, wheat, flour, in fact all prime necessities. Further, providing such restrictions as will secure the faithful performance, and honest administration of the system by the officers employed to

This system, in place of making the State a borrow er from individual banks, or corporations, in and out of her own limits, incuring a heavy interest debt for the people to pay after the war, would afford the State a means to meet her liabilities, and her people to pay their debts and taxes; and instead of paying this enormous interest debt to individual institu tions, would pay it to the State in the name of the people themselves, the interest thus paid falling into the State Treasury as a sinking fund to lessen in the end the principal or State debt incured by a short or protracted war with the Lincoln government-

Hoping you may consider, when you resume your deliberations again in January, our suggestions, and provide a means for our meeting ours as well as the State's liabilities without distress of property, we submit our prayers. MANY CITIZENS.

submit our prayers. MA Wilson, N. C., Dec. 16, 1861.

The Delta says that the Banks of New Orleans have agreed to lend the State of Louisiana \$4,000,000. at the rate of eight per cent. interest, to enable it to pay the Confederate tax and meet its own heavy obligations.

THE STAY LAW .- The talk which prevailed in the State some time ago in regard to the Stav Law. seems to have subsided in a great measure. This is not owing to any change in public sentiment in regard to it, we judge, but because of the readiness with which our honest and law-abiding people submit to law, even when it pinches. There is evidently a diversity of opinion upon the subject, yet we have thought the majority of our people are opposed to the present law. What the Convention will do, we are not prepared to say. An intelligent correspondent, in one of the western counties, who has been engaged in mercantile business over forty years, remarks in a letter to us, that money is more lentiful in his neighborhood than it has been in we years, and that he is satisfied that there would be little or no pressure if the Stav Law was repealed. He says, "the late Stay Law has put down the credit system. The poor in my county are violently opposed to it, and even good livers say they cannot make their crops without the credit system .-The rich are also opposed to it because they cannot collect money with which to pay their taxes." This state of things creates dissatisfaction, and proves injurious to the cause of the South in carrying on the

CONFEDERATE STATES.—The announcement of Mr. Secretary Memminger that he is ready to pay the interest on the Confederate funded debt in gold and silver, must be very gratifying to every friend of the Confederacy. This fact places the credit of the government in a high position, and gives to the Treasury Notes and other obiigations of the Confederacy, a passport throughout the South. There is, perhaps, not on record an instance, in which a young government like ours, born without a cent, plunging in debt as soon as it began to breathe, harrassed and crippled by a bloody war, with its ports blockaded and cut off from the commerce of the world, which in less than one year pays off the interest of its debt in gold and silver. Long live the Southern Confederacy!

PLENTY OF POWDER.-Contrary to general expectation, we are glad to learn that the Confederate government has been able to make ample arrangements for a full supply of powder for the war. Maj. Rains who has charge of the manufacture of powder for the government, and who is superintending the erection of pewder mills at Augusta, Ga., says that the government has an ample supply of sulphur for that purpose for years.

#### WAR NEWS.

This article which is so gratifying to the public taste at this time is exceedingly scarce.

KENTUCKY .- A dispatch from Nashville on the 30th ult., gives the following items: A special dispatch to the Louisville Courier from Hopkinsville states that Col. Forrest's cavalry, about 30 and the Federal cavalry, with about the same number, met at Sacramento, on Green river. on Satur-day last, when a skirmish ensued. About fifty Federals were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners .-Our loss was Capt. H. Clay Merriwether, of Louisville, and one private killed, and one private wounded. The enemy fled in great confusion.

A gentleman who has just arrived here, and who left Louisville on Christmas day, says that pilots cannot be obtained for the Federal gun-boats which were destined to go down the Mississippi river .-They say that they are afraid of the submarine bat-teries placed at different points in the river.

It is reported here that the Louisville Journal has announced that there will be no forward movement on Bowling Green or Green river until Lincoln's position on the slavery question is satisfactorily defined.

New Orleans .- Private dispatches at Richmond, state that on the 30th ult., 22 Federal vessels were landing troops at Ship Island on Sunday and Mon-

Another dispatch was received on 31st stating that the Federals had landed troops at Balize; and it was believed that Federal troops had also been landed at Mississippi City, opposite to Ship Island. The people on the islands in that section were

much excited, and are not provided with suitable

means to resist the Federal invaders. Balize is about 100 miles from Mobile, and 85 from New Orleans.

SOUTH-CAROLINA. - The Charleston Mercury of the 31st says:

"Although matters are getting quite brisk along the neighboring coast, there does not seem to be that imminence of battle, which was believed a few days ago, to exist. On Saturday Maj. Gen. Lee and staff visted Brig. Genl. Evans' military district, and spent the entire day with the hero of the "Stone Bridge" and of Leesburg, making observations in that quarter. The enemy's gun boats are still in sight off White Point, but it is believed that this point of the inland communication has been occupied by the enemy for the purpose of more effectually blockading us. The Yankees believe that our Commissioners and many valuable cargoes have found exit in this direction. One of their amusements consists in shelling the residence of planters, on both sides of the stream, and if their was even tolerable, much property would thus be destroyed. But fortunately

bad that as many a at a large house be less expensive gam range rifles, and the an armed party to n On Sunday morni approached White P Gen. Evans' pickets,

#### The Latest News.

We receive but little news from our last mails, or from dispatches. All quite still on the Potomac. Dispatches received at Richmond from the Potomac re-affirm the rumor that Mason and Slidell have been surrendered. The Baltimere Sun of the 30th December publishes Seward's dispatch to Lord Lyons, releasing Mason and Slidell, "yielding them to claims intrinsically just, and in conformity with American doctrines." Contemptible! Why did Contemptible! Why did they not discover it before they roused John Bull? The Richmond Theatre was burnt early on Thurs-

day morning. A saddlery was also burned, and the Marshall House injured.

A dispatch from Mobile says that on 1st inst., Confederate steamer going to the Pensacola Navy Yard was fired upon by Fort Pickens. Bragg's batteries replied and the firing continued at last ac-

Large shipments of arms and munitions of war had arrived at New York from Europe for Lincoln' army. Hudson river was frozen over from Hudson to New York. The new Federal tariff on coffee and sugar, excites commotion among buyers. The Northern people are represented as tired of the war, except army contractors.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.-Intelligence from Western Virginia represents that many of the best citizens of Raleigh and Fayette counties have had to abandon their homes and seek refuge in Monroe, in consequence of the outrages perpetrated by invading parties of Yankees. Some, having been captured by the foc, refused to take the degrading oath of allegiance, and were sent to Columbus, Ohio. The people of our Western counties are in a high state of excitement, and are arging the Government to send more troops for their protection.—Richmond

Presenter's Leves. The reception at the President's or yesterday was const brilliant. For the full time from 12 to 3 there was a contempal stream of gentlemen and ladies entering and retiring. The Governor of Virginia, the Secretary of the Fremery, and Mrs. and Mrs. Memosinger, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Mallory, the acting Secretary of State and Mrs. Browne, the Secretary of War, Mallory General, Assistant Secretary of War, Mrs. President Tyler, and, Hons. W. C. Rives and W. E. Mackarland were amounted. Macfarland were among those present. Miss Howell, the accomplished sister of Mrs. Davis assisted by ph R. Davis and Mrs. General Jones, received the guests in the place of Mrs. Davis, who was not present on account of indisposition.—Biel-mond Enquirer.

McClellan and the Lincoln Concess. R is currently reported that a movement is on foot in the Washington Congress to supersede Cen. Mc-Clellan by the Massachusetts lawyer, Nathaniel P. Banks. They complain that McClellan is too stor, and they want a commander who will respond to the popular clamor for an onward movement. The Yankees have been eight months engaged in the work of subjugating the South, but are still as far from accomplishing their purpose, as they were at the outset. We do not wonder, therefore, at their impatience.—Rich. Dispatch.

"THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."-Among the appointments of the North Carolina Conference (which we publish in another column) it will be seen that the Rev. C. P. Jones has been appointed to Portsmouth, Ocracoke and Cape Hatteras. Mr. Jones has command of an Artillery Company, and inasmuch as part of his territory is in posse the Lincolnites, it is to be presumed that he will use the Gospel in connection with powder and lead,-The latter will certainly have the most effect on the mean souls of the Yankees .- Western Democrat.

Georgia.-The General assembly of Georgia has passed an act authorizing all volunteers and other troops in the service from that State to vote at all elections, without reference to the place where they may be in service at the time of such elections.

DISAPPOINTMENT .- The New York Times says : "There has been considerable disappointment felt that the landing of Yankee troops on the coast of North and South Carolina has not produced that diversion of the Confederate troops before Washington which was anticipated. The expected rash homeward of the Carolina Confederates to defend their own States has not taken place; and consequently, McClellan has as strong an enemy in front now to fight as he had before the Yankees landed twenty thousand men at Hatteras and Port Royal.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

DIVIDENDS.-The following Banks of this State have declared the following divider ds: The Bank of Fayetteville, a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The Bank of Clarendon, 5 per cent. The Bank of Charlotte, also a dividend of 4 per

The bank of Washington 3 1-2 per cent. Mrs. Jackson, the wife of the martyr, mufflered by Ellsworth's Zouaves, while defending the fing of his country in Alexandria, is now a resident of Charlottsville.

DEATH BY FIRE. - The Fayetteville Observer. states that Miss Sarah E. Goodman, daughter of Mr. Goodman of that place, aged 18, was shockingly burned on Christmas morning and died the same night. She was dressed to go to Church, and was

standing before the fire, when her clothes caught. The Legislature of Texas, now in session, has under consideration a proposition to make it a suffi-cient cause of divorce if the husband belongs to the

COAST DEFENCES .- The Washington Dispatch mentions the arrival there of Gen. Branch, who "is very busily engaged in attending to the interests of this part of his brigade."

A line of telegraph is to be laid from Washington to Fortress Monroe, and possibly from that point to

The gas-works of Mr. Fries of Salem, caught on fire on Saturday the 21st ult., and one of the house

It is reported in New York that a severe engagement had taken place between the United States steamer Iroquois and the Confederate steamer Sumter. One of them, it could not be ascertained which. had put into Martinique to repair damages.

Capt. Asa George of Charlotte, has invented a cannon, which it is said three men can load and fire 75 times a minute! The inventor is a poor man and unable to have the gun thoroughly tested. We shall need just such instruments to fight the Yankees with, when we get our pluck fully up. Let it

General Wool has written to his Government at Washington, demanding that some immediate steps be taken with regard to the negroes now at Old Point. He represents that he sees a great deal of trouble with them, and states that they are continually wrangling and fighting with his men.

We see it stated in the papers that a Halifax (Nova Scotia) paper or some one else, asserts positively that Messrs. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, left that place in a British steamer, having been appointed Envoys of the Southern Confederacy to England and France, in place of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. We do not

We learn from the Louisville Courier that there are ten thousand Abolition Yankee soldiers sick and now in the hospitals at Louisville, and also large numbers in camp between Louisville and Nolin The sickness is of a fatal character, and they are dying by hundreds. Such is the just fate of those who have attempted to enslave a free and happy people like those of Kentucky.

General Stuart's official report of the battle of Drainsville states that he lost 48 killed, 148 wound-

Homicides have become an every day oc in Washington City. Hardly a day peatwo or three murders do not take place.

that's enough.

The intrapid Vallandigham, of the Lincol gress, tried to make the friends of Lincoln the capture of Mason and Slidell after the ne England arrived, by the adoption of strong tions, but they backed, and referred them to mittee to sleep. Vallandigham wants to unrighteous war, and he thought the quick was to embroil Lincoln with England.

The English papers ridicule the bragger the Yankees severely, on account of the mache "Grand Army" around Washington for months. They higgle at the idea of calling lan a second Napoleon.

The notorious Bennett, of the New York I who was ready to fight England at first, no miniously joins the Tribune, Times, and other lition journals in thinking it best to compare the with her after they whip the South. When

The withdrawal of our troops from Wests ginia, leaves that section much exposed to depredation. Several persons beyond Stanni have lost much stock, &c., recently by the I thieves. A portion of our troops will be left

Alleghanies and about Staunton. Gen. Floyd has left with a portion of his mand to join Gen. Johnston's line in Kentuck. His command is said to be one of the most and well organized body of troops in the

Hon, Francis E. Rives, of Petersburg, Va. in that city on the 26th.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF TROOPS.—We feel perfect justified in saying, from information in our possition, that fully seven-eighths of the Virginia true now in service will re-enlist when their presenterms expire.—Rickmond Dispatch.